

PART I – BASIC PLAN

Purpose

The Utah Energy Shortage Contingency Plan provides information and guidance for the State's role in handling an anticipated or actual energy emergency and includes operating guidelines for key personnel. It is inclusive of and augments the Utah Emergency Operations Plan, Emergency Support Function (ESF) #12 - Energy.

“The term “energy” includes producing, refining, transporting, generating, transmitting, conserving, building, distributing, and maintaining energy systems and system components. “Energy resources” includes electricity, natural gas, gasoline and middle distillates, coal, wood fuels, geothermal sources, radioactive materials, and any other resource yielding energy.

Because energy systems cross multiple jurisdictional boundaries, including the State of Utah's, are interconnected and inter-dependent with other systems both within and without Utah, the State will have a role in dealing with a significant energy shortage whether it's caused by a natural disaster or market-related event. Within the scope of ESF #12, the state will be a clearing-house for all energy-related information. This critical activity will support local-jurisdictional emergency operations and the energy sector's emergency response operations.

Primary and Support Roles

The Division of Homeland Security has responsibility for developing and coordinating implementation of the plan. This responsibility is delegated to the two Primary ESF #12 Agencies, as noted in the Utah Emergency Operations Plan. Circumstances associated with an event will determine whether one or both primary ESF #12 agencies will be involved. The primary agency (agencies) will lead a team made up of representatives from other state agencies and the energy sector. The energy elements and respective primary ESF #12 agencies are the following:

Electricity & Natural Gas

Department of Commerce,
Division of Public Utilities

Petroleum and Other Bulk Fuels

Department of Natural Resources,
Utah Geological Survey

Plan activation can encompass early monitoring of an anticipated energy shortage, implementing mitigation measures to curtail demand or conserve energy, and providing assistance to critical services and infrastructures.

The ESF #12 team will carry out the following activities; information gathering, monitoring, analyzing, sharing (with local jurisdictions and the private sector), and developing and coordinating action plans.

Although ESF #12 activities can be underway prior to a state of emergency proclamation, once the later occurs they will be coordinated within the management structure of the State Emergency Operations Center (EOC). Support of ESF #12 activities may be provided via computer, or other method of communication, and does not necessarily require a physical presence at the State Emergency Operations Center.

The ESF #12 team will carry out the following activities; information gathering, monitoring, analyzing, sharing (with local jurisdictions and the private sector), responding to requests for assistance, and developing and coordinating action plans.

In addition to the primary ESF #12 agencies, the following organizations, when needed, will be part of the ESF #12 team:

- Deseret Generation & Transmission
- Kern River Gas Company
- Questar
- Qwest
- Rocky Mountain Power/PacifiCorp
- Utah Associated Municipal Power Systems
- Utah Department of Administrative Services (Fuel Dispensing Network)
- Utah Division of Public Utilities
- Utah Geological Survey (State Energy Program)
- Utah Municipal Power Agency
- Utah Petroleum Association
- Utah Petroleum Retailers and Marketers Association
- Utah Rural Electric Association
- Western Electricity Coordinating Council

Rocky Mountain Power/PacifiCorp and Questar's first priority for providing liaison to government jurisdictions will be to directly communicate with or send a

representative to the State Emergency Operations Center. Events that impact multiple jurisdictions will require coordination at the state level. Neither Rocky Mountain Power/PacifiCorp nor Questar anticipate that they will have sufficient resources to provide liaison to each affected jurisdiction.

An expanded list of agencies and their assigned tasks and responsibilities for various phases of State response to an energy emergency are outlined in Part II, *Figure 3: Primary and Support Agency Responsibilities for ESF #12 – Energy*.

Interagency Coordination

During an energy emergency, the primary ESF #12 agencies, Division of Public Utilities and State Energy Program, in coordination with each other, will establish and maintain information networks and operational relationships, pertinent to their assigned energy elements, with members of the ESF #12 team, all levels of government and the private sector, as illustrated in *Figure 1, Verification Phase – Utah Energy Shortage Contingency Plan Implementation, and Figure 2, Pre-Emergency and Emergency Phases of Utah Energy Shortage Contingency Plan Implementation*.

Utah Division of Homeland Security

At whatever point a significant energy shortage or emergency is anticipated or has occurred, the primary agency (agencies) will immediately notify the Division of Homeland Security. Early notification enhances the agency's ability to provide required reports to the Governor, to alert its staff to be ready to activate the State Emergency Operations Center (SEOC), if needed, and to advise the Federal

Emergency Management Agency, Region VIII.

Governor's Energy Adviser

Primary ESF #12 Agencies maintain day-to-day working relationships with the Governor's Energy Adviser. These relationships will continue during the Verification, Pre-Emergency, and Emergency phases of an energy shortage. Nonetheless, for coordination purposes, it will be necessary for the primary agencies to directly channel any reports, policy recommendations, or related information to the Governor via the Division of Homeland Security or the State Coordinating Officer in the SEOC.

Utah State Legislature – Public Utilities and Technology Interim Committee

State law requires that the Division of Homeland Security notify the Public Utilities and Technology Interim Committee of Plan implementation (which includes a Pre-Emergency Phase), as described in the Plan.

Utah Department of Environmental Quality (PowerForward Program)

During summer months, the Department's PowerForward program promotes energy conservation and issues alerts, using a color-coded system, to notify consumers when conservation measures are needed. PacifiCorp officials in Portland share market and weather forecasts on a daily basis with PowerForward staff. Refer to *PowerForward*, Page 9, for additional information.

Other State Governments

Interdependency and connections of electric, natural gas, and petroleum transmission

lines in the region require sharing of information with other states when a situation in Utah has the possibility of affecting others.

The United States is divided into Petroleum Administration Defense Districts, or PADDs. Utah is located in PADD IV. Other members of the PADD are Colorado, Idaho, Montana, and Wyoming. These states are closely linked by their dependency on a geographical oil supply system, including a crude oil pipeline that originates in Canada.

Local Governments

Communication with local jurisdictions, via the Division of Homeland Security or the State Emergency Operations Center (SEOC), is essential to obtaining and sharing situational information. Local government requests for assistance will be forwarded to the Utah Division of Homeland Security, or the State EOC. The private sector can directly contact the division or the State EOC.

Western Electricity Coordinating Council

The Western Electricity Coordinating Council (WECC) is a regional reliability organization (RRO) comprising the entire Western Interconnection, serving 14 western states. Its members voluntarily comply with reliability standards for the operation of the North American bulk electric system.

U. S. Department of Energy

The U. S. Department of Energy is the lead federal agency for Emergency Support Function #12. Utah's Primary ESF #12 agency will keep the federal agency informed of the situation.

Emergency Response Phases – *Indicators and Actions*

Response to an anticipated or actual energy emergency is characterized by four phases of increasing activity described summarized in the tables below.

Each phase has corresponding indicators and activities prescribed, depending upon the severity of the event. Transition points from one phase to another are not absolute. The decision to implement each phase requires expert judgment, taking into account the public's perception of the energy emergency and the seriousness of its impact.

Information gathering, verification, and sharing are a constant throughout all phases. Transition into the Verification Phase might indicate the need to activate the State Emergency Operations Center, to include ESF #12. Other ESFs could be included if based on the projected impact of the fuel shortage.

Response actions will vary depending upon situational factors. For example, response to an electricity emergency could involve public announcements asking for the public to reduce their electricity use. However, during early stages of a petroleum shortage, if the state were to appeal for demand reduction it is probable that the shortage would escalate if residents were to top off their gas tanks in anticipation of an emergency.

Readiness Phase

The “Primary” agencies remain in the Readiness Phase under normal operating conditions on an on-going basis. In this phase, staff members:

ESF #12 Response Actions/Measures

- ☼ Monitor domestic and international events.
- ☼ Attend emergency management training classes.
- ☼ Participate in exercises to establish and evaluate emergency protocols.
- ☼ Assist the Utah Division of Homeland Security with Plan updates and revisions.
- ☼ Update and maintain a network of public and private sector contacts.
- ☼ Prepare Internal Advisory Reports as needed

Verification Phase

The Verification Phase is in progress when an energy emergency is imminent or has occurred that is generally not directly associated with a natural disaster. Refer to Figure 1: Verification Phase - Emergency Support Function #12 - Energy

Indicators	ESF #12 Response Actions/Measures
<p style="text-align: center;"><u>Electricity</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Anticipated or unplanned outage of a major in-state electric generating unit or principal transmission system Operational failure of one or more fuel delivery systems for major generating units Issuance of a Generating Capacity Advisory or Alert by the Western Electricity Coordinating <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Precautionary notification for electricity shortages for the Western Grid Unusually cold or hot weather conditions are forecast for more than two consecutive days in major urban areas of the state Disruption to long or short-term contracts for power purchase for resale in Utah Escalation in electric prices at the wholesale “day ahead” purchase market 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ☀ Verify source and accuracy of information ☀ Collaborate with Power Forward manager ☀ Rapidly determine the nature, extent, and duration of a potential, impending, or actual energy emergency. ☀ Share information with the Governor’s Energy Advisor and the Division of Homeland Security, and coordinate actions. ☀ Share information and coordinate, as needed, with other members of ESF #12 team, the U.S. Department of Energy, other state governments, local jurisdictions, and the Western Energy Coordinating Council, if indicated. ☀ Provide detailed situation/damage assessments of potential or actual impacts on energy prices and supplies, and critical services and infrastructures. ☀ Divert fuel from the Utah Fuel Network to assist critical services and infrastructures, if needed. ☀ Consult with the Governor’s Energy Advisor regarding further actions and coordinate with the Division of Homeland Security and other ESF #12 team members. ☀ Mitigate possible supply and market distortions that could result from artificial high demand through public information .
<p style="text-align: center;"><u>Natural Gas, Propane</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Out-of-state operational failure of a major gas pipeline serving the State of Utah Supply warnings by gas providers; Restrictions on non-firm gas contracts Precautionary notifications regarding gas shortages by the US Department of Energy Shortage of gas on the spot market or rapid escalation of price on the spot market 	

Indicators	ESF #12 Response Actions/Measures
<p><i>Liquid Fuels (Gasoline, fuel oil, diesel, etc.)</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Operational failure of any regionally-important storage terminal, pipeline transmitting liquid fuels into the State Major disruption of a nationally-important domestic source of liquid fuels or operational failure of a significant portion of the nation's refinery capacity A decision by the federal government to utilize the national Petroleum Reserve Rapid escalation of the retail price of liquid fuels in Utah Occurrence of an international political crisis in one or more oil exporting nations that threatens to stop imports into the United States. 	

Pre-Emergency Phase

As a situation worsens, an increased level of state activity characterizes the Pre-Emergency Phase. At this juncture, the State Emergency Operations Center, ESF #12, will be activated or readied for activation. Refer to Figure #2. This phase could quickly transition into the Emergency Phase.

Indicators	ESF #12 Response Actions/Measures
<p><u><i>Electricity</i></u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Issuance of a Generating Capacity Emergency by the Western Electricity Coordinating Council Operational failure of two or more fuel delivery systems for major generating units Significant curtailment of electricity to non-firm load regionally Limited or no wholesale supplies available for purchase or wholesale price is excessive Emergency notification from the U.S. Department of Energy 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ☀ Continue to coordinate response activities. ☀ Continue to provide periodic Situation Reports that describe the emergency, potential or actual impacts on energy prices and supplies, and on other critical infrastructure/services, and the expected duration of the shortage. ☀ If needed, continue to use Utah Fuel Network resources to ensure that emergency and essential services receive adequate supplies of fuel.

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Heightened public concern regarding shortages <p><u>Natural Gas/Propane</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Pipeline curtailments to some firm contracts In-state operational failure of major gas pipelines Propane shortages or rapid price escalation on the retail market in limited areas of the state Heightened public concern regarding shortages <p><u>Liquid Fuels (Petroleum)</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Operational failure of two or more regionally-important storage terminals, or pipelines trans-shipping liquid fuels into the state Rapid price escalation of liquid fuels on the wholesale market Identified shortages on the retail market in limited areas of the state An international political crisis in one or more oil exporting countries that has resulted in a significant curtailment of oil imports into the United States Heightened public concern regarding shortages 	<p>☀ Recommend appropriate voluntary demand reduction measures that may be used to mitigate the impacts of the energy shortage.</p>
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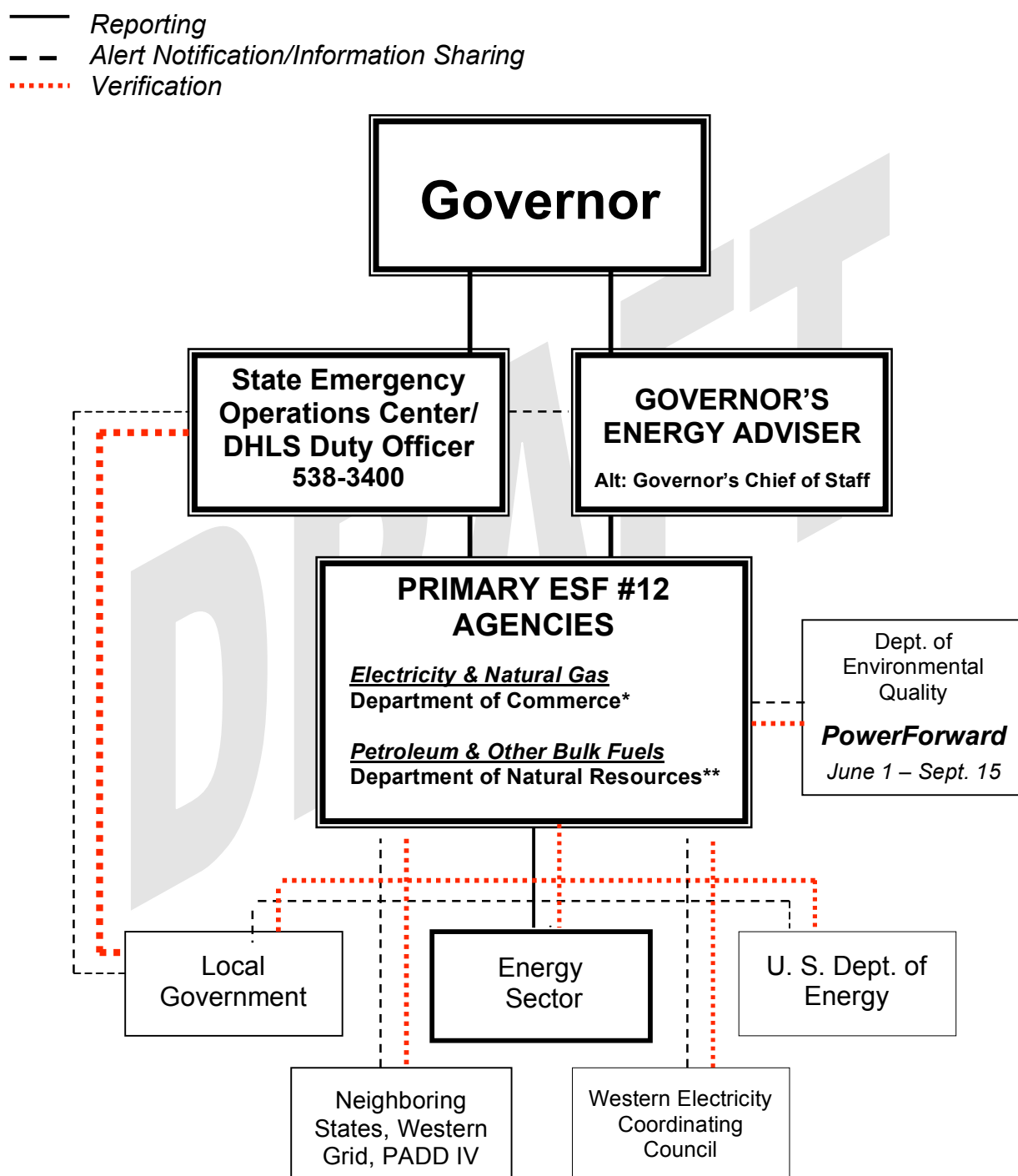
Emergency Phase

This phase involves all activities initiated during the Pre-Emergency Phase, along with additional voluntary or mandatory programs and other actions that may be required. To impose mandatory programs, the Governor must first issue a State of Emergency or State of Energy Emergency Proclamation and associate Executive Order.

Indicators	ESF #12 Response Actions/Measures
<p><u>Electricity</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Involuntary outages. Routine curtailment of service to firm contracts The loss of electricity to designated critical facilities Closure of large employers due to power loss 	<p>☀ Activate the Emergency Support Function #12 in the State EOC, if it hasn't already been done.</p> <p>☀ Continue to coordinate response activities.</p> <p>☀ Continue to provide periodic Situation Reports that describe the emergency,</p>

<p style="text-align: center;"><u><i>Natural Gas/Propane</i></u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Widespread loss of pipeline service for firm and non-firm contracts • Widespread lack of available of propane for retail sale • State of Emergency Proclamation <p style="text-align: center;"><u><i>Liquid Fuels (Petroleum)</i></u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Widespread lack of availability of liquid fuels • Closure of large employers due to lack of fuels • Transportation system outages or significant curtailment due to lack of fuels 	<p>potential or actual impacts on energy prices and supplies, and on other critical infrastructure/services, and the expected duration of the shortage.</p> <p>☀ If needed, continue to use Utah Fuel Network resources to ensure that emergency and essential services receive adequate supplies of fuel.</p> <p>☀ Recommend appropriate voluntary demand reduction measures that may be used to mitigation the impacts of the energy shortage</p> <p>☀ Implement, if needed, a formal Petroleum Fuels Set-Aside Program. Implementation requires that the Governor sign an Executive Order, that authorizes the Utah Division of Fleet and Surplus Services to redirect fuel to critical services and infrastructure.</p>
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Figure 1: Verification Phase - Utah Energy Shortage Contingency Plan Implementation (ESF #12)



* Division of Public Utilities

** State Energy Program, Utah Geological Survey